(14) The feasibility of transferring any part of the work relating to Cadre Management of the Central Health Service to the Directorate General of Health Services and providing more training facilities to the Member of the Central Health Service shall be examined by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

(15) The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Defence, and other organisations shall separately process proposals for restructuring the Cadre and providing greater avenues of promotion in the light of decisions taken for the Central Health, Service Cadre by the Government.

(16) The question of increasing the age of superannuation for doctors from 58 to 60 years is defered for more detailed examination by the Department of Personnel & Training regarding its implications and repercussions.

(17) The Department of Personnel & Training (All India Services Division) sahll examine, in due course, the question of formation of an All India Medical and Health Service in consultation with the State Governments.

2. The Government after careful consideration of all aspects have not found it possible to accept other recommendations of the High Powered Committee.

3. The amendments to the Central Health Service Rules, 1982, necessary wherever, consequent upon the above decision, shall issue in due course.

Sd/-
(S. HARIHARAN)
Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India
Tel. No. 301 4495

Afro-Asian Games

891. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to hold the first Afro-Asian games in the capital next year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

"Discharge of Domestic Sewage into Coastal Waters"

892. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of pesticides and synthetic detergents finding their way into the sea annually;

(b) the annual discharge of domestic sewage into coastal waters; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to monitor marine pollution and to take appropriate action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b).

Precise figures on the run off of pesticide, synthetic detergents and untreated domestic sewage being washed into the coastal waters are not available.

(c) The Central and State Pollution Control Boards and the National Institute of Oceanography are monitoring the coastal waters to determine the extent of marine pollution. The Central Government, through the State Governments has directed all signigicantly polluting units to conform to the emission and effluent standards by 31. 12. 1991.

The following steps have also been taken:

(i) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

(ii) Networks of ambient air quality and ambient water quality monitoring stations have been set up;

(iii) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries;

(iv) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards to keep the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated limits;

(v) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment;

(vi) A scheme has been initiated to give assistance to cluster of small scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment plants.

12.00 hrs

[*English*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (GANDHI NAGAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to seek a clarification from you in respect of a matter pertaining to the functioning of the House.

Under Rule 2 of the Rules of Procedure & Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, which relates to definitions of various posts, the Leader of the House has been defined to mean the Prime Minister , if he is a member of the House, or a Minister who is a member of the House and is nominated by the Prime Minister to function as the Leader of the House. I am aware of background of this Rule. Earlier it was only the Prime Minister who could be the Leader of the House. But in 1966 when we had, as the country's Prime Minister, a member of the other House, this Rule was incorporated in order to enable the House to function effectively even though the Prime Minister belonged to the other House.

After the elections, we had a leader of the majority party, who did not belong to the House, and obviously this particular Rule was availed of and a senior Minister of the Government was appointed as the Leader of the House. I hold that proper interpretation of this Rule would mean what Kaul and Shakdher have specifically stated. I quote Kaul and Shakdher page 127 it says:

"The Prime Minister, who is the Leader of the majority party in Lok Sabha functions as the Leader of the House in Lok Sabha except when he is not a member of the Lok Sabha."

So, the only exception is that when he is not a member of the Lok Sabha, then another senior Minister of the House would be appointed as the Leader of the House. This is the burden and an essential concern of